HEARD BY A BIG CROWD IN BROOKLYN.

HIS ABLE ARRAIGNMENT OF THE MACHINE DEMO CRATS-THE ISSUES OF THE CAM-

PAIGN EXPLAINED. In the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, to a large and enthusiastic gathering, Senator Saxion,

Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, delivered the following address last evening: Last fall I had the honor of addressing the cititens of Brooklyn at a great meeting held at the Academy of Music for the purpose of taking action against the perpetrators of the Gravesend election crimes. I remember having said on that occasion that I did not come there as a Republican, but as a citizen who believed in honest government. This evening I come to you as a Republican, but none the less, I hope, as a patriotic citizen, for the purpose of discussing with you the present political situation. And in so doing, I am going to urge hones upon you, Republicans and Democrats alike, to sink partisanship for the time being and look at Renu matters as citizens who believe that the cause of good government is a higher and more sacred cause than that of any political party. (Applause.)

That harmony was brought about by the very simple process of keeping out of the conven-tion all elements that might have tended to provoke discord. Mr. Shepard, of your city, and Mr. Fairof New-York, were there with their followers. knocking at the door for admission, but were informed, more or less politely, that their room was better than their company. The fact is that the convention was completely under the control of those bosses who led the great Democratic party to defeat and disgrace last fall. There is not so much Democratic harmony outside the convention there was inside. (Laughter and applause.)

When it came to the nomination of a candidate harmony was actually oppressive. Matters had been so shaped that it became a case of Hobson's solce-Hill or nothing; and amidst a scene of the wildest excitement, the great leader of the unterrified Democracy was named as its candidate for Governor. I do not know whether this action was the result of a deep-laid plan, conceived in the brain of the distinguished Senator, or whether it was a case of emotional insanity on the part of the convention. But this much is certain: The nomina-tion was the logical outcome of the Democratic situation. David B. Hill represents better and with aspirations of the Democratic organization in this State. He is the perfect flower, the highest and completest product of the New-York machine Democracy. (Applause.)

DUTY OF GOOD CITIZENS CLEAR. There is no doubt as to the meaning of the nomination. It has made the duty of all good citizens perfectly clear. The Democratic convention threw down the gauntilet which challenges to conflict every man, Democrat as well as Republican, who has arrayed himself against the corrupt political machines that have so long controlled the government of our great cities. It hid defiance to the spirit that prompted the good people of Bracklyn to rise in their might last fall against the powerful McLaughlin ring. Its action can but have the effect of marshalling upon one side the reckless men who supported Maynard last year, and upon the other those citizens who, believing in a pure judiciary buried him under an avalanche of one hundred

Duried him under an avalance thousand majority. (Applause.)
David B. Hill is in many respects an extraordinary man. His courage and ability have won the admiration even of those who detest his political methods. He is adroit, aggressive, resolute and audactious; a skilful organizer, and a tireless worker. His ruling motive is personal ambition, and his chief aim is personal success. He seems to guide his political life by the maxim "the end justifies the means," and evidently depends for success upon the power of political machinery rather than upon the efficacy of ideas and principles.

and evidently depends for success upon the power of political machinery rather than upon the efficacy of ideas and principles.

I said a moment ago that he is the perfect flower of the Democratic State organization. That organization as it now exists was really created by him. He commenced building it up soon after he became Governor in ISS. Long before he left the Executive Chamber in Albany he had completed an organization, which is to this day all powerful in almost every county, and has for years absolutely controlled the destiny of the New-York State Democracy. He has always been the ruling spirit in that organization. While all of its actions may not have met with his approval, yet he will be held responsible for them by the people. It is a dangerous thing to bring evil forces into being, and he who does it must take the consequences. Cariyle tells us of a magician who summoned a goblin to do his work. "What do you want?" said the goblin. "Fetch me some water," was the reply. The goblin brought water a pail in each hand, with incredible swittness, but would not cease fetching. The magician had not learned how to make him stop. Not knowing what else to do, he struck him with his sword and cut him in two, with the result that two goblins brought water instead of one, until the house was carried away by the deluge. If the dangerous power that Governor Hill invoked has done things that he did not anticipate, he cannot now shirk the responsibility. (Applause.)

SOME THINGS HILL'S MACHINE HAS DONE. I am not going into ancient history, but I wish to bring before you some things th Three years ago it obtained control of the executive department and of both branches of the Legislature. swell P. Flower was nominated by the machine and elected by the people. The returns showed that there was a Democratic majority in the Assembly. By a series of crimes, the most desperate and dan-gerous in our political history, the Senate was also made Democratic. There were many men who par-ticipated in that vile attack upon our institutions and the sovereignty of our people. One of them was James W. Hinkley, who has just been made chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Another was Isaac H. Maynard, who received as his reward an appointment to a judgeship in our Court of Appeals. But the most prominent one of all, the brains and will of the whole plot, was he who sat in the Executive Chamber and filled the highest position within the gift of the people of this Empire State. In the language of "The Brooklyn Eagle," David B. Hill "head-devilled the whole conspiracy."

State. In the language of "The Brookiyn Eagle." David B. Hill "head-devilled the whole conspiracy." (Applause.)

I need not go into details about the Senate steal. It has been denounced as a crime against the statute, as well as the moral law, by the most eminent Democratic lawyers in this State or any other. The case was tried last fail before the tribunal of reason and public opinion. James C. Carter, Frederic R. Coudert and Wheeler H. Peckham, those great lawyers and patriotic men, appeared for the people. David B. Hill appeared for the accused. This is what he said in this city, on the 23d day of last October; "For one I rejoice that the Democratic party had the courage of its conviction in nominating Isaac H. Maynard, Justice, honor, propriety and the usages of our party demanded the nomination. He has made a satisfactory judge of the Court of Appeals. He has not disgraced the court, but has honored it, in my opinion." Last Thursday evening Senator Hill made a speech in the city of Syracuse, and I wish to read to you a very brief extract from that speech. "I do not intend," said he, "to thresh old straw over again, but I desire to simply suggest that the Democratic had fairly carried the State ticket in 1891 by 47,000 majority, and no legal quibble, no technicalities and no harsh construction of judicial orders should have been permitted to deprive them of the control of the Legislature to which under such circumstances the dominant party was fairly entitied, and whether any law was strained or not, justice did in fact prevail." He speaks of such crimes as fabsifying election returns and stealing official canvasses as mere technicalities, and he intimates that the law was only strained. I would like to know how he would have gone to work if he had desired to break the law, He said in that speech that the Maynard powder had been hurned once. I think he will find out that there is a great deal of explosive power left in that powder yet before he gets through with this canvass. (Applause.) Well, the verdict w

THE CONSPIRATORS FOREVER CONDEMNED. The judgment thus rendered must be taken as against the Senate conspirators. In the condemnation of Maynard all were condemned who had a hand with him in that great crime; and the greatest condemnation must fall on him by whose direction the crime was committed. As "The New-York Times" said the day after the Democratic convention, "If a mere agent in the villainy was punshed with such severity, how will the electors of State treat the principal?" That question will answered with great power and emphasis on the

th day of November. (Applause.) The whole Democratic organization in this Statemind, I do not say the party but the organization-made itself responsible for the crime. You will for the crime. You will, perhaps, remember that in March, 1832, after the Bar Association of New-York City had taken action in the Maynard matter, the Democratic majorities in the Senate and Assembly were forced by overwhelming public sentiment to adopt a resolution directing the judiciary committees of the two Houses to investigate the charges contained in the report adopted by that association. I was a member of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, and attended all the meetings. It is safe to say there never was so grossly unfair and contemptibly partisan an investigation in all the history of such proceedings. The whole purpose of the alleged inquiry was to suppress facts and whitewash Maynard. At the last meeting of the committee, on April 7, it was announced by counsel for the committee, who was really acting in the interests of Judge Maynard, that he had no further testimony aps, remember that in March, 1892, after the

THE BENEFICIARY OF DISHONESTY. It is but natural that the Democratic machine principal beneficiary of dishonest elections. the city of New-York as an illustration. There is no reasonable doubt that from 19,000 to 20,000 illegal the Lexow Committee. Look at the city of Troy

dekane, that the prestring efficer usurped the mayor fitness and a county balge was indeed to besue an injunction order which was a nigh-handed attack on the privileges of the Senate. The Republican Senators insisted upon their right owever, and finally accomplished their purpose. DEMOCRACY CANNOT GIVE HONEST GOV-

ERNMENT. It is impossible for any party handlcapped as the Democratic party is to give the people honest government. You cannot gather grapes from thorns or figs from thistles. The great mass of individual Democrats are good and patriotic citizens. But the real power that controls the party is in the corrupt machines that rule our great cities. The Demoeratic majorities are always rolled up in New-York City, and without those majorities no Democratic State ticker could ever be elected. Tammany Hall takes in about all of the Democratic party in New-York City, and naturally has great influence in the party throughout the State. The machine that nominated the Democratic ticket is in thorough sympathy with Tammany Hall. Last winter the people of New-York City asked for an investigation of the police department, which, like all other city departments, is under the control of the so-called of the police department, which, like all other city deterririents, is under the control of the so-called Tregular organization. In response to that request the Senate appointed a committee to make the investigation, and the Legislature passed a bill appropriating money to defray the expenses of the investigation. Governor Flower veloed the bill, and in his veto message he went out o' his way to impuge the motives of the committee and its counsel. He stated that "no city in the State is so well governed as New-York City, and no city has better police regulations." He also said that "the expertence of the past showed that \$2,000 would not be nearly enough to existly the luxurious desires of a junketing committee or the avaricious appetites of counsel, or to accomplish the bribery of the wilnesses." He evidently thought he would stop the investigation, but he was very much mistaken. The work done by that committee is sufficient answer to his unwarthy flings and will always stand as a rebuke to the Governor who stretched forth the right hand of his official power to save a corrupt political organization from destruction. (Applause.)

When my friend, Jacob Shoat Fassett, made his gailant fight axainst the Inamiany tiger three years ago, the people outside of New-York City did not think the matter of much importance. They have heard something since about the habits of the beast that has opened their eyes. The Lexow Committee has turned its calcium light upon some of the dark places of the city government. The citizens of New-York begin to medizate that Tammany Hall is the most corrupt political organization that ever existed in this of any other country, that it is, in effect, a band of brigands when has maintained itself by plandering the country, that it is, in effect, a band of brigands when has maintained itself by plandering the country, that it is, in effect, a band of brigands when has maintained itself by plandering the country, that it is, in effect, a band of brigands when has maintained itself by planderi

HILL'S MISPLACED SNEERS. Senator Hill refers in somewhat of a sneering way to the Lexow Committee. He evidently sees nothing in its work to commend, and very little to condemn in the abuses that have been revealed. seems to think that the matter has no bearing He seems to think that the matter has no bearing upon the canvass because it only affects the police department of New-York City, which he says is governed by civil service rules. But let us see about that. The question of clean municipal govbecause in that is involved the question of honest State government. The organizations that have been giving bad government to the cities have exercised an evil influence in State affairs. By far the most powerful of those organizations is Tammany Hall. That organization is responsible for the po-Hall. That organization is responsible for the police department of the city it governs. It is responsible for the aimost inconceivable rottenness in that department. The evidence before the committee has fixed the whole blame upon the machine and upon some of the prominent men connected with the machine. While it is true that the department is under civil service rules, it is also true that these rules are absolutely nullified in practice. This is a question in which the people of the State are vitally interested. They see what Tammany Hall is! They must know that nothing good can ever

also the other rings that have preved upon the people.

I want right here to correct a misstatement made by Senator Hill, no doubt unintentionally, in his blinghamton speech. He said that the Republican Legislature last winter "had appointed nineteen investigating committees, most of which were empowered to sit during the receast and appoint stenographers, clerks and counsel." As a matter of fact there were but three or four investigating committees asside from the regular standing committees asside from the regular standing committees to employ counsel.

Senator Hill intinated in his speech of acceptance that he is in favor of the "uproofing of corruption and the correction of abuses everywhere, whether in Democratic or Recadibian localities." Does he really mean that? Why did the Democrate platform maintain so protound a silence about the rottenness that had been exposed in New-York City? Why did it not place the mark of its condemnation upon the hertible abuses that had been brought to light by the Levow Committee? Because Tammany Hall itself was the most.

It declares for a free ballet and a fair count. tions is to furnish the frightful examples which have shown the people the necessity for reform. Not a single one of the improvements that have been made in our election laws during the past seven years was suggested by a Democrat. In the years 1800 and 1800 the Democratic machine had possession of both branches of the Legislature f the Executive Chamber. Not a line was in the interests of a free ballet and a fair count. to reform anything is when it is out of power. I hope the workingmen of this State will look at legislation they will find there in their interests

been ertitelised by Democratic speakers. It is right that they should be fully and fairly discussed. They are proper matters for consideration. I more you will study them for yourselves, however, and not be misled by what others say about them. But do not confound them with the real issues of the campaign. The questions are entirely separate and distinct. The convention was brought into using merely to make recommendations to the propie with reference to the organic law. It has done its work and gone out of existence if you come to the concussion that any of its recommendations are not wise, vote against them. That is pair privilege, and your duty. But at is also your duty it consider without has or prejudice the much greater issues that are to be determined at the coming election.

I am not surprised that our opponents should in their desperation use every effort to turn our attention to immisterial or minor questions. That is their only nope. And therefore it is that when we mention the subject of the Senate steal, Senator Hill begins at once to talk about religious proscription, and when we suggest the necessity of municipal reform he waxes cloquent over the alleged misdeeds of the Constitutional Convention. Appliance.

Let us not be distracted by such methods from the true issues of this campaign. To adapt the language of Burke, let us not terrify ourselves with phosts and apparitions, while our homes are the haunts of robbers. The only State issues worth considering are the people against the machines, honest government against Hillism.

THE FEGPLE STILL RESPECT HONESTY.

THE PEOPLE STILL RESPECT HONESTY. The American people have not yet lost their respect for honesty. They are not yet willing to admit that conscience has no place in public life, or that hope of tempering politics with morality is an ated distrust of those who depend upon smartness or trickery for success. Nor have they ceased to feel the deep stirrings of patriotic emotion. Their when their institutions are assailed they stand ready to fight for them, either with bullet or ballot as the circumstances require.
It seems to me that the people have had enough

of Democracy as they have seen it in this State during the past ten years. Its leaders have not mly been incompile of wise statesmanship, but they ould not rise even to the standard of fair partisans. Sherr views have been confined to the limits of a action and their efforts have been directed to the

tion and their efforts have been directed to the servation of the machines.

It. Samuel Johnson, in speaking of a gentleman of having been very unhappy with his first wife, narried very soon after her death, said it was a amph of hope over experience. If the people of s State should elect a Democratic ticket this it will be the triumph of the most unreasonable over a dark and bitter experience. (Appage.) triumph of hope over experience. It the people this State should elect a Democratic ticket this fall, it will be the triumph of the most unreasonable hope over a dark and bitter experience. (Applause.)

But they are not going to do it. Last fall the people gained a splendid victory. They drove the Democracy from the halls of the Legislature. They rescued Brooklyn and Buffalo from the hands of the spoiler. This year they will complete the work of purification by placing an honored Republican in the Executive Chamber at Mibany, and by electing an anti-Tammany Mayor in New-York City. The Jemocratic party is thoroughly democratical not only in this State, but throughout the Nation. It has successed in convincing the people that it has no guiding principle, no settled policy. As Thomas is, freed pairs it. 'Individual bemocrats have principle, but the party has none.' Many of the people have already expressed their opinion in a very decided way. State after State has condemned the Cleveland Administration. What does it mean? 'It means,' says "The New-York Sun.' 'That the drift is all one way. It means that the people of the Inlited States are getting their first opportunity to record their verifiet of good or bad on the second Administration of Grover Cleveland.' (Appliause.) The people know where the Republican party stands and what it means. No man need misunderstand its principles or policies. It believes in clean policies, hohest government and pure elections. It believes in the second to be premised and weath the remoiner, and that he should not be premised and the property as the second to be under the present Administration. It believes that teath should be kept with the pensioner, and that he should not be premised to be a knave and perjure, as he seems to be under the present Administration. It believes that the foreign American bor for other lands. It believes that the foreign American to the other lands. It believes that the foreign American that the support of the problem of the problem of the proving the

DISASTERS TO THE FISHING FLEET.

Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 16.—The record of disasters to the fishing fleet for the year ending this month is the largest ever known here in a single season. Twenty nine vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 2.35 tone, and 112 men were lost, against ten vessels and fifty-three men last year.

Goald is the counsel for the executors, who are Lloyd McKim Garrison, of this city, and Walter D. Davidge, ir., of the District of Columbia. The will

Mrs. Flint was the widow of Austin Flint. Under

Her house at No. 418 Fifth-ave., and the stable vest Thirty-eighth-rt, were left to the New-Yo

MISS MONROE VS. "THE WORLD." SHE SAYS HER REPUTATION WAS DAMAGED BY THE PREMATURE PUBLICATION OF PER WORLD'S PAIR ODE.

The suit of Miss Harriet Monroe against the Press Publishing Company ("The New-York World") was begun yesterday to recover \$0,000 damages for the premature printing of her ode, read at the ipman and a jury in the United States Circuit

of gross and material errors to substantiate was intended. This was disputed by Miss Monroe's

to the jury the poem as it was read at the World's After reading the poem the plaintiff read many

extracts from newstapers printed all over the country, in which her personality and her homelife were described. The descriptions were inspired to "The World's publication, she said, and they were not favorable to her.

After Miss Monrie left the witness-stand Edmund Stedman testified that the ode struck him by its rhythmical qualities. "It is dignified and sonorous," he said, and in many pessages, ejec.

IMPORTANT TAX DECISION. ESTATES, NOT INDIVIDUAL LEGACIES, HELD TO

BE THE BASIS OF TAXATION. Albany, Oct. 16 - The decision of the Court of Ap peals handed down to-day in the case of Ellis S. Hoffman, decoased, is an important one, and is a decided victory for Controller Roberts. The effect money into the treasury, as hundreds of similar

basis of taxation, and ordered the tax collected. An appeal was taken to the General Term, which reversed the order of the Surrogate, the Court holding that where the personalty bepurathed to direct heirs exceeded \$19,000 the estate

was not taxable unless each individual beneficiary

received the sum of \$10,000 or more. The language of the Court was:

It will also be noted that the language of the act, chapter 399, of the Laws of 1892, favors the construction that it is not the property which passes from the testator, but the property that is transferred to an individual, which is taxed.

Controller Roberts took an appeal from this decision, contending that under Section 22 of the soild act the Legislature had specifically defined the meaning of the words "estate" and "property," and directed that they should be taken to mean the "property or interest of the testator passing or transferred to those not therein specifically exempt from the provision of this act, and not such property or interest therein passing or transferred through individual legatees."

The Court of Appeals to-day handed down its decision, reversing the decision of the General Term and confirming the position of Controller Roberts and of the Surrogate of New York County—namely, that it is the estate of the restator that is the basis of taxation and not the legacy. The opinion in the case was written by Judge Finch, and all the unless concurred except Chief Judge Andrews, who did not sit.

A CURIOUS SUIT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE. The suit of Leah Citron against Joseph Becker for \$10,000 damages for breach of promise of mar-riage was dismissed yesterday by Justice McCar-thy and a jury in the City Court. There are many peculiar circumstances connected with the case. In the first place, Recker has always declared that he loved Leah, and was ready at any time to marry her. This he offered to do again yesterday in open court, but Leah positively declined to accept him at this late day. She said that the reason for refusing to marry Joseph after the suit was begun still held good. She said then and reiterated that Joseph said: "If you make me marry you, I will break your d—d neck when I get you home." Joseph declared that he was only nineteen years old, and the promise he made to marry Leah could not be enforced. She met this defence by swearing that Joseph was twenty-three years old, and that he had shaved off his mustache so as to look younger.

When Leah was cross-examined by Abraham Levy, counsel for the defendant, the examination which determined the case was as follows:

Q—Did defendant ever refuse to marry you? A.—No; he always said, "I want to marry you."

Q—Did you ever demand him to marry you? A.—No; he always came to me and wanted me to marry him. to marry her. This he offered to do again yester

Q.-Explain to the jury why you now sue him, if

he wants to marry you, if you can.
Leah could not make any satisfactory explanation, but said: "I don't say that he won't marry me, but I don't want to marry him."
That was all Mr. Levy wanted and he at once moved that the case be dismissed.
"Will you marry the defendant now?" asked the bastles. Justice.
"No. I will not," exclaimed Leah.
"This case is dismissed," promptly responded Justice McCarthy.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Surrogate Fitzgerald refused yesterday to adjudge Mrs. Emily A. Smith, of No. 226 Madison-ave., contempt. Mrs. Smith is executor of the will her husband, Edmund A. Smith, who left her half his fortune, valued at \$1,000,000, when he died in 1876. Mr. Sturgis, the lawyer, declared that Mrs. Smith was in contempt for failing to obey an order of the Surrogate to pay over \$200,000 to the exec Smith had taken an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, which acted as a stay, and had put up a bond of \$25,000. The Surrogate de nied the motion, saying that the heir's estate was fully protected by the bond."

The jury that has been trying the suit in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Bookstaver. brought by John Murphy against George and Richard McWilliams, to recover damages for the los of the plaintiff for \$5,000.

of a leg, returned a verdict late yesterday in favor of the plaintiff for \$5,000.

Hotel des Isles Eritanniques, J. LAVIT. Protred by the elite of America because of its good cuisine and fine wines. Perfect sanitation. Finest house and Appeals, yesterday handed down an opinion confirm-ing a permanent injunction granted by Justice Townsend, of the United States Circuit Court, a year ago

THE COURTS.

TO CONTEST HIS MOTHER'S WILL. DR. AUSTIN FLINT SAYS IT WAS NOT FREELY ENDOYED.

Dr. Austin Flint has instituted a contest over the will of his mother, Mrs. Annie Flint, who died on August 19, 1804, and her personal property is worth about \$5,000.

Dr. Flint declares that his mother's will was not freely executed, that the was of unsound mind when she signed the paper, and that she was of unsound mind when she signed the paper, and that she was of unsound mind for some years prior to the execution of the paper.

He is represented by C. G. Kildier, and Charles W. Goald is the counsel for the executors, who are those worked as the company, and wind up its affairs, evidence of the company, and wind up its affairs, evidence of the company as mounted in the company as mounted in \$13,000.

The remaining assets of the Company to the amount of \$13,000 in the company consists of each in the Unit Trust Company to the amount of \$13,000 in the Company to the amount of \$13,000 in the Company as mounted in the company consists of each in the Unit Trust Company to the amount of \$13,000 in the United States in the United

THE SUPREME COURT CALENDAR, Washington, Oct. 16.-The Supreme Court day call for Wednesday, October 17, will be as follows: "The World" printed an article yesterday about Non. 26 (and 27), 62, 615, 615, 615, 641, 651, 541, 655 and Tammany judges and referees which strikes at

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR. Albany, Oct. 16.-The following is the day calendar in the Court of Appeals for to-morrow: Nos. 529, 544, 549, 446, 523, 529 and 531.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY. COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—General Term—Precess.

capterns—Court—Summers—Refer—Lawrence, J.—Court—
case at 19ths a. m. Matten calender called at H a. m. 
appears—Court—Special Court—Hard at H a. m. 
Lawr and factl. New Line 1445, 2778, 1229, 1230, 1441, 1445, 278, 1220, 1231, 1441, 1456, 1278, 1270, 1281, 1445, 165, 1477. Case unbrinkleds, 
Alternational Court—Special Term—Part H—Before Patterson, 
Schender Rullrood cross, Clean, 
quene Court—Special Term—Part H—Before Russell, 
values to be sent from Part H for trial. Case unstead n Part III for thin, Case uninfished, our Part III—lectors Train, J. Nos. 2159, 200, 1073, 709, 2205, 22121, 2795, 3533, 1988, 228, 2343, 2436, 2511, 2544, 2545, 2548, 2351. nrt—Part IV—Before Beach, J.—Causes to be carn art III for trial, Clear, ourt—Special Term—Before Gildersleeve, J.— and

> ort-Trial Term-Part II-Before Preedman, 744, 588, 592, 994, 1,449, 853, 592, 921, Clear, art:-Trial Term-Part III-Before McAdam, 947, Clear (61) 947. Clear te's Court—Chambers—Hefore Arnold, S.—No day te's Court—Chambers—Hefore Arnold, S.—No day Wills for proteine John G. Ade, Louis Rieger, Isage Peter Levine, Martin Merklin, Randell L. Flowa E. Fiston, Moses Furst at 10,30 a. m. Flowa E. Fiston, Moses Furst at 10,30 a. m. Farker, James Warnock, Emeline Singer at rengate's Court-Trial Term-Before Fitzgerald, S.-rengate's Court-Trial Term-Before Fitzgerald, S.-rengate's American Fitzgerald, S. S. Sandard, S. S. Sandard, at 10:39 a.m., No. 983, will of E. Barthagut, at 10:39 a.m., No. 988, will of

Court-Trial Term-Part III-Before Ehrlich, C. J. 561, 567, 559, 1568, 58, 156, 491, 769, 590, 561, 1642, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1559, 1559, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1655, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1669,

Hamburner vs. Levy-Edward Jacobs. American Savines Bank vs. Fivey-William H. Rick-By Giegerich, J. Reynolds vs. Mayor, etc. (2 cases)—George F. Lang

RECEIVERS APPOINTED.

By Lawrence, J. Common Pleas.

Matter of Montarue-M. C. Milnor

By Giegerich, J. Harry Munson vs. Affrod Van Buren-Julius Lehman, rogates vectorial designated the following newsthe purcication of bear notices, with "The
nal," in which all advectisements of the kind
The Evening Post," five cases, "The Weekly
we cases, The New York Nationalist," two
he child Herald, "The Hebrow Standard,"
and Expense, "The New-York Times," "The
s," one case each.

ter to-day and get your friends to register.

THE TRIAL OF HERMAN CLARKE

The defence in the case of Herman Clarke, charged with forgery, was begun in Part II of General Sessions, before Recorder Smyth, yester-Frederick House made a motion to discharge the

prisoner. He cited nineteen points of law in support of his argument. Clarke, as a partner, he held, could not have committed larceny by using the fully entitled to use the money of the firm.

Mr. House, said that it was not necessary to show that it was intended to defraud a particular person or persons. It was only required to show the intent to defraud. He contended that the evidence showed that Clarke acted on his own account, and not as a partner. Elliott Norton, a lawyer at No. 59 Wall-st., was

the first witness called for the defence. He said he had been counsel for La Montagne, Clarke & Co., and had acted for Clarke in a number of transactions. After the collapse of the firm he had met counsel for the assignee, and had made a proposition for settlement, in behalf of Clarke. Mr. Norton first knew of Clarke's absence from the city when he received a letter from him dated at Hot Springs. Later he received a number of telegrams from Chicago.

at Hot Springs. Later he received a number of telegrams from Chicago. On cross-examination the witness said he had advised Clarke to go under an assumed name, and sugasted the name of W. H. Clapp.
Charles J. Muckaye, a broker at No. 49 Wall-st, next stroped upon the stand. Witness had been employed by the firm as a solicitor for business and was paid a sciary. He had heard the Southern trip discussed when Clarke proposed to take a vacation. Just before Mr. House began his address to the jury, after Recorder Smyth had denied the lawyer's motion to acquit, two men came into the courtroom bearing a letter of introduction to the Recorder. The latter steeped down and shook hands with them. One of the visitors was George Morris, eldest son of Lord George Morris, one of the wealthiest land-owners in England; the other was Mr. Peel, a grandson of Sir Robert Peel. They are both English lawyers, studying the courts of the United States.

foreign Winter Resorts.

ALGIERS, AFRICA. Hotel Kirsch, Frequented by the best society. Love-comfort and convenience. Omnibus to trains and beats. J. KIRSCH, Proprietor.

CAIRO, EGTPT.

Continental Hotel. First-class, newly built. Everything in stern and calculated to please the most fastidous traveller. Patronized by Boyalites and the cliffe of society.

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against the New-York Air Brake Company, in favor of the Wertinghouse Air Brake Company. The opinion sustains the Westinghouse patent for quick

Messrs. GENOVESI & CAMPI, Proprietors.

TAMMANY JUDGES AND REFEREES.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS WHICH ARE MADE POP POLITICAL REASONS.

"The World" printed an article yesterday about methods which are often commented on in private conversation by lawyers. "The World" sale conversation by lawyers. "The world said:
You will find a good many lawyers who will "ay
a good word" in public for Charles H. Truax, in
Tammany Judge in the Superior Court who want
to be put back for fourteen years more. If they are
sure that they will not be publicly quoted, they will
go on to tell you a very quoer tale of file doing
in the important matter of the appointing of recrees. The reasons the lawyers are so quet about
this business are two-first. Truax might by an
chance, slip in again and would then be in a postion to revenue any grievalure he might have

tion as a solid business men by receiver. Grant decided that he t self into a position to pose, not gambier and a political bester, but ness, an administrator of finance. But why had Judge Truax ap-other day Grant overthrew Gillow

appointed seven times, and General Martin T. McMahon

GRIEVANCES OF STREET CLEANERS. A complaint signed by the "Street Cleaners of

men yesterday. It sets forth that the men an compelled to pay the department 30 cents for the brooms, while they can purchase better ones of the outside for 80 cents. They also claim that they can purchase a better oil suit from outside firms for \$1.50 than they can from the department at \$2.36. They ask for an investigation. The matter was referred to the Committee & Streets.

The time for the review of the First Brigate by Governor Flower is said to have been fixed to October 25. The 5,000 men composing the bright will assemble at Van Cortlandt Park under conbe reviewed by the Governor, and will engage in of blank cartridges, and the batteries also will i provided with blank amunition. The brigade will year fatigue uniforms, together with canteens and Merrick packs, and each organization will have

Metrick packs, and the devoted to field move its field music only.

The morning hours will be devoted to field movements, and in the afternoon the sham battle and review will take place. During the "battle" the brigade will be divided into two forces, as follows: First force, 9th, 12th and 22d regiments, 8th Battlejon, 1st Battery, and the signal corps. This force, 1sth, 1sth ion, 1st Battery, and the signal conjusted, will was the United States Army campaign hats. The second force will comprise the 7th and the 1st repments, the 69th Battalion, and the 2d Battery, and these men will wear the fatigue cap.

Troop A will be divided between the two forces, and it is expected will perform escort duty to Governor Flower and his party.

A NEW-YORK MILLINERY FIRM ROBBED Springfield, Mass., Oct. 15.-A trunk containing about \$1,500 worth of millinery goods, consisting chiefly of jet trimmings and imported feathers, the property of J. R. Robinson & Co., of No. 65 Broadway, New-York, was stolen vesterday, W. H. O'Neil, a travelling salesman for the firm, came H. O'Neil, a traveiling salesman for the firm, case to this city Saturday night, and left the trusk in the baggage-room at the Union Station, fit took the check off, but intended to recheck it Boston yesterday. On Saturday night he went is New-York, and returned yesterday morning the went to get his trunk it was missing. Investigation revealed the fact that a stranger entered the baggage-room yesterday morning and had the trunk checked for New-Haven.

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